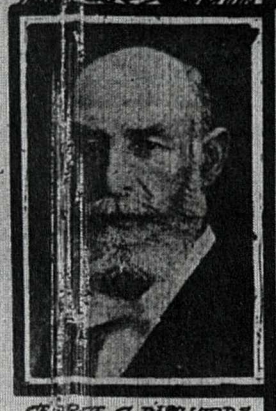
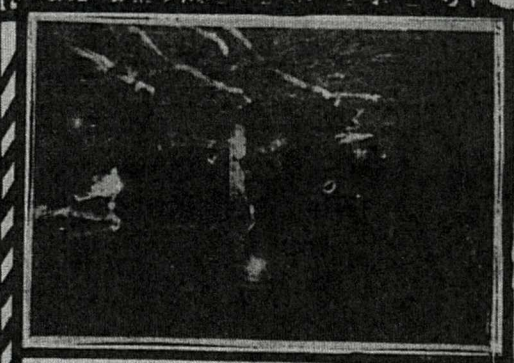
MINERS DIG FORTUNES FROM DEPTHS OF EARTH



GEORGE C. RICHARDS
COAL OPERATOR

DEEP VEIN COAL MINE.



SCENE ON DOUBLE PARDON

COAL TRAIN IN S.I. YARDS

S.K. SMITH MNGR
DERBY COAL CO

J.C. KOLSEM PRES.
OF COAL OPERATORS ASSN.

PHIL PENNA SECY

ENGINEER & HOISTING ENGINE

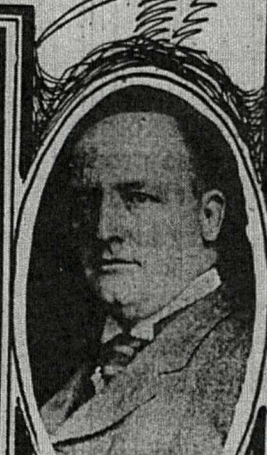
GROUP OF MINERS ON THE BOTTOM

JOHN HEWITT
SUPT. VAN COAL CO

READY FOR LUNCH

CHARLES FOX SECY
U.M.W OF A DIST NO 11

W.P. ROLLINS PRES
DIST NO-11 U.M.W OF A



HUGH SHURKIE V PRES
COAL OPERATORS ASSN

J.W. LANDRUM
PRES. T.H. RETAIL COAL
DEALERS ASSN

By W. R. Richards.

Terre Haute is the gate to Indiana's bituminous coal field. Fifty billion tons of the black diamonds lie almost at her doors. Of this amount 14,000,000,000 tons may be mined, according to conservative estimates of geologists. Development of Indiana's coal field has meant much to Terre Haute and the most has been made of the fuel until the city's smoke plume has been changed from the "Prairie City" to the "Pittsburg of the West."

Approximately 300 shafts have been sunk to the level of the different veins and employment is afforded 19,000 men, more than 15,000 working beneath the soil of this state. The coal field is dotted with prosperous little mining towns, and some of these are beginning to aspire to rank as cities. Terre Haute is the center of trade.

Vigo, Greene, Vermillion, Sullivan, Clay and Parke counties rank the highest in their output. Approximately 12,000,000 tons were mined. Practically all of the mines of Sullivan and Greene county have been equipped with electricity and many in Vigo county, while practically 35 per cent of the entire number make use of the unseen power-in hauling on the "bottoms" and cutting the coal at the "face."

With railroads leading in all directions to the great coal markets, Terre Haute is the largest distributing center of the entire field. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Southern Indiana railroads supply the Chicago markets and the Big Four and Vandalia haul to the east and west. A large portion of the traffic is handled north by the Vandalia over the Michigan division and northwest by the Peoria division.

At the present rate of output Indiana's field will last 1,000 years, and at the present rate of increase in the output the cages will still be hoisting in 2050 A. D. In recent years the output has increased at a rate of approximately 1,000,000 tons a year.

OUTPUT AND WAGES.

Indiana's coal output for the year 1908 totalled 11,997,204 tons. The miners received for this work $10,304,869.65. Vigo county led the state in tons produced and wages paid.

The output shows a decrease of practically ten per cent as compared with 1907, but is declared by those in touch with the mining situation to be about five per cent less than the estimates of last year. Of the coal produced in 1908, a total of 852,360 tons were block coal and the remainder bituminous.

The total of wages paid in the bituminous machine mines in 1908 were $2,356,661.53. Six thousand three hundred and seventy-five miners were employed. The wages paid in the bituminous pick mines totalled $2,967,046.89. Five thousand seven hundred and ninety miners were employed. Wages paid in the block coal machine mines were $126,654.72, with 235 miners employed. The pick mines paid $527,278.55 with 1,369 men employed. (Note: Machine runners, helpers and loaders are classed as miners.)

Each miner by a recapitulation of the total general average is seen to have used on the average 31.9 kegs of powder and 29.8 tons of coal were mined with each keg. A total of 401,247 kegs were used.

In the block coal pick mines, 694,464 tons of coal were mined, and 28,940 kegs of powder used. In the bituminous pick mines, 4,722,397 tons of coal were mined and 252,765 kegs of powder used; machine mines: 5,420,947 tons of coal mined and 125,369 kegs of powder used.

The death toll for 1908 averaged one man for every 266,606 tons of coal mined. Forty-five were killed; 375 were injured seriously, three permanently, and 452 sustained minor injuries. The toll for 1909 was approximately the same, one man killed or injured out of each thirteen employed.

U. M. W. OF A.

Miners of Indiana were first organized under the charters of the Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers and Assembly No. 135 of the Knights of Labor in 1886. William McKinley was president of the federation and Thomas McQuade was master workman of the Knights of Labor. One was an open organization and the other secret. The organizations embraced the entire country in their fields.

The two organizations were merged into the Progressive union in 1888, but a secession movement developed and resulted in the auxiliary being continued in the form of the old organization. A compromise was again reached at the convention in September, 1888, by which the two organizations should meet in Columbus, O., in January, and the breach in the organization was closed and a new organization, the United Mine Workers of America, was created, with a total membership of between 25,000 and 40,000. Again a secession movement developed, but passed away without organizing effectively.

Formerly the Indiana field had been known as the Indiana district, but with the formation of the United Mine Workers the miners of the block coal and the bituminous fields were later separated as districts Nos. 8 and 11, which maintain today. A rule was adopted whereby the miners could make their sub-organizations, now locals, either open or secret, a relic of the Knights of Labor organization. This held until 1892, when Phil K. Penna, then one of the miners' leaders, and several other delegates were refused recognition at the New Orleans convention of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor in 1891, the mine workers being affiliated with the national organization at that time, much the same as they are now with the American Federation of Labor.

The delegates were indignant over their treatment and returned home and organized the United Mine Workers' national organization as it is at the present time. John B. Rea was chosen the first president, W. A. Turner, vice president, and Robert Watchhorn, secretary-treasurer.

Patrick McAdams was the first president of District No. 11. The position is now held by W. P. Rollins, G. W.

Continued on Page 28.

Wages and Output by Counties

County.	Output.	Wages.
Vigo	2,617,915	$2,239,464.83
Sullivan	2,285,993	2,193,550.85
Greene	2,257,616	1,747,925.28
Vermillion	1,139,669	1,012,142.99
Clay	1,029,161	997,286.65
Parke	662,945	639,925.52
Knox	427,999	298,969.11
Pike	424,965	345,966.04
Warrick	424,663	299,663.21
Vanderburgh	252,774	266,235.22
Gibson	170,421	143,179.24
Daviess	43,185	58,073.21
Fountain	15,849	18,466.20
Perry	3,729	4,016.97
Total	11,997,304	$10,304,569.65

MINERS' WAGES IN BLOMINOUS MACHINE MINES IN 1908.

County.	No. of Men.	Total Wages
Vigo	829	$ 385,371.12
Clay	347	114,421.16
Greene	1,959	1,002,139.93
Knox	347	173,869.31
Parke	187	122,810.30
Pike	53	29,791.33
Sullivan	2,300	1,321,548.91
Vermillion	72	45,662.54
Warrick	251	141,047.03
Total	6,375	$3,356,661.63

MINERS' WAGES IN BITUMINOUS PICK MINES IN 1908.

County.	No. of Men.	Wages
Clay	221	$ 127,309.36
Daviess	109	36,172.90
Fountain	39	11,462.26
Greene	532	210,576.83
Gibson	134	107,876.63
Knox	56	20,774.26
Parke	155	81,322.57
Perry	15	2,667.45
Pike	441	195,704.12
Sullivan	221	82,158.62
Vanderburgh	369	174,799.76
Vermillion	1,192	695,293.08
Vigo	2,014	1,114,578.72
Warrick	154	66,234.11
Total	5,790	$2,937,046.89

MINERS' WAGES IN BLOCK COAL FIELD MACHINE MINES IN 1908.

County.	No. of Men.	Wages
Parke	68	$49,294.91
Vigo	167	77,359.81
Total	235	$126,654.72

MINERS' WAGES IN BLOCK COAL FIELD PICK MINES IN 1909.

County.	No. of Men.	Wages
Clay	782	$376,325.52
Parke	342	150,953.03
Total	1,369	$527,278.55

Mines Dig Fortunes from Depths

Continued from Page 25.

Lockey is vice president and Charles Fox secretary-treasurer. A district executive board comprised of four members is now elected annually. The present board members are: James Shiel, George Tucker, John Dooley and James O'Laughlin. Frank Ramage is international board member.

President Rollins is one of the youngest officials who has ever been at the head of the district organization. He is now 38 years of age, and on his shoulders will rest much of the brunt of the battle for district No. 11 in the coming wage conference with the coal operators in Toledo, O. He has been chosen chairman of the scale committee by President Lewis, of the National convention. He has achieved a remarkable record and has pulled the district through his year's term of office without disputes of any serious nature with the operators, and has won several important rulings for the men.

OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION.

Probably no man in the entire country has been so closely affiliated with the upbuilding and organizing of both miners' and operators' organizations as Phil K. Penna, now secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' association. He was at one time national president of the United Mine Workers and took a prominent part in organizing and perfecting their organization as it stands today. He left the Mine Workers' organization in 1897.

While acting as national head of the miners' organization, he foresaw the great advantage of a similar organization among the operators, which he believed would be of much benefit to both employers and employes, enabling them to treat with each other in joint conference as two organizations, and not as a number of separate interests. Severing his relations with the miners, Penna went to the Green county coal field and organized the Greene County Coal Operators' association with twelve members. This was the first body of its kind ever formed and was the foundation of the state organization of the bituminous coal operators, today, of which he is the chief executive officer. All disputes are referred to him by the operators who have failed to settle disputes arising with the miners.

From the early development of the Indiana coal field there always was a sort of semi-organization among the operators until the compact organization of the present time was formed. A joint board of the operators was appointed in 1898 to confer with the miners. Such boards were appointed for the subsequent conferences, the employers meeting and choosing members of this board for the meeting and then apparently disbanding until the next conference, until in February, 1900, The Greene county association was made the basis of a state organization at that time and the executive committee was authorized to create the office of secretary-treasurer, that being the principal office. This action was taken by the committee and Penna was offered the position, but he refused it and it was given to A. D. Scott, who held the position only until August of that year, when it was made vacant and again offered to Penna. This time he accepted it and has been the chief executive officer since that time.

Today there are forty-six members in the bituminous field and there have been as many as seventy-five. The decrease in membership does not signify a decrease in the effectiveness of the organization, but is due to the consolidation of mines which has been going on largely recently. For the sake of choosing committees and doing other similar work, the field is divided into six sub-districts.

A national organization is being planned by the operators of the various associations which have been formed in the different fields. The majority of the miners, instead of viewing the proposed organization with an eye of suspicion, are more inclined to believe that such an association will revert to their benefit, in view of the condition which exists today that none of the miners can sign a wage scale unless a general agreement is reached. By the present arrangement a minority of the operators are able to delay the resumption of work or the continuance of it by refusing to sign. This feature would be eliminated by the formation of a national federation of the operators' associations, as planned.

MINES NEAR TERRE HAUTE.

Twelve mines are located within a radius of seven miles of Terre Haute itself. These are tapped by switches from the Vandalia and Big Four railroads. Employment is furnished more than 1,500 miners, men who are members of the United Mine Workers' association. Nine are hoisting the black diamonds from the field just west and north of West Terre Haute. They are:

On Big Four Switches.

Wabash (double mine)	235 men
Lower Vein	210 men
Riverside	40 men
Sandford (at Sandford)	200 men

On Vandalia Switches.

Deep Vein	130 men
Vandalia No. 81	80 men
Ice Plant No. 2	40 men
National	60 men

The Coal Bluff Coal and Mining company owns the Wabash and the Riverside owns the Lower Vein and the New Central Coal and Mining company, of which W. W. Ray, of Terre Haute, is general manager, owns the Sandford mine. The Deep Vein and the Vandalia mine No. 81 are the properties of the Vandalia Coal company. The Sauvee Coal company is the owner of the Ice Plant mine No. 2, and the Walkers-Miller company has developed the National mine. The Sugar Valley Coal company operates the Sugar Valley property, which has been made a wagon mine, employing sixty-four men.

MINES NORTHEAST OF CITY.

To the east and northeast are the Forest Park, Ehrmandale, Burnett and Fontanet mines on the Big Four, and the Cloverland and Seelyville mines on the Vandalia. The Seelyville field is the largest group. The mines there are: Miami No. 1, employing 71 miners; Miami No. 3, 150 men; Lost Creek, 140 men; Rain Barrel, 140 men, and the Erlisch and Turner mines, employing 60 men each. At Cloverland is the Rosebud mine, employing 240 men. Nearer the city are the Glen Ayr mines No. 1 and No. 2, employing 192 and 23 men, respectively, operated by the Glen Ayr Coal company. Miami mines Nos. 2 and 4 are at Ehrmandale.

The Forest Park mine, on the Big Four, is a comparatively newly developed property, giving employment to 200 miners, the majority of whom have their homes in Edwards. Grant mine No. 2, at Burnett, employs 215 men. The Coal Bluff Coal and mining company own the Plymouth and Minshall mines, employing 65 men and 200 men, respectively.

By means of the interurban car service the majority of the miners of the above mentioned towns consider Terre Haute their chief trading center, and thousands of dollars are spent annually by them in the stores of Terre Haute merchants. And what money does not come through that direct channel in turn comes from the merchants who buy their supplies from the local wholesale dealers.

MINES LOCATED ON S. I.

Twenty-seven mines, with a total capacity of practically 20,000 tons of coal daily, are tapped by the switches from the Southern Indiana railroad in the mining district south and southeast. Between 5,000 and 7,000 tons, it is estimated, pass through Terre Haute over the Southern Indiana every day for the Chicago markets. From 90 to 120 cars, loaded with the black diamonds, come into the Hulman street yards and are reformed into trains for the Chicago market, or are delivered to the Vandalia and the Big Four railroads for delivery to points east. The belt line is used for this transfer of the cars.

The mines are operated by eleven companies, the majority of the companies maintaining offices in Terre Haute. Terre Haute men are known as the promoters and developers of the Southern Indiana coal fields.

All but seven of the mines are running almost full time at better than half of the capacity.

The Terre Haute companies, whose controlling stockholders live in Terre Haute, are:

Coal Bluff Mining company, Homer Tally, president; Kettle Creek Mining company, Richards & Sons; Green Valley Coal company, W. J. Freeman, manager; New Central Coal company, W. L. Williamson, agent.

Wolford Heads Big Company.

Seven mines are operated by the United Fourth Vein company, of which E. L. Wolford, of Indianapolis, is president. All coal mined is from the Linton No. 4 vein. The mines and capacities are:

Sponsler	650 tons
Dickason	650 tons
Black Creek	950 tons
Antioch (not working)	300 tons
Island Valley	950 tons
North Linton (not working)	400 tons
Freeman	400 tons
Total	4300 tons

Eight mines are operated by the Alliance Coal company, of which John K. Seifert, of Chicago, is general manager, as follows:

Lattas Creek	1,500 tons
Hoosier No. 1 (not working)	500 tons
Hoosier, No 2 (not working)	500 tons
Mammoth Vein	900 tons
Tower Hill (not working)	950 tons
Gilmour	1,150 tons
Semi Block (not working)	300 tons
Citizens	300 tons
Total	5,600 tons

The fourth vein coal is mined at the Hoosier No. 1, Lattas Creek, the Semi Block and the Gilmour mines. The fifth vein is found at the Hoosier mine No. 2, and the sixth vein at Mammoth Vein and Citizens' mines.

Three mines are operated by the Consolidated Indiana Coal company, of which the Brazil Block Coal company is the agent:

Glendora	1,000 tons
St. Clair	800 tons
Harder & Hafer (not working)	1,300 tons
Total	3,100 tons

Fifth and Sixth Veins Are Rare.

Fifth vein coal is found at the Harder & Hafer mines and the sixth vein at the other two.

The Templeton twin mines of the Coal Bluff Mining company have the fourth and fifth vein coal. They have a capacity of 1,350 tons.

Preparations are being made by the Letsinger Coal company, of Bloomfield, to resume operations at the Letsinger mine. The mine has a capacity of 800 tons and taps the third vein coal. H. Letsinger, of Bloomfield, Ind., is at the head of the company.

The fourth vein coal is found at the North West mine of the Colora Coal company, of which C. H. Jones, of Indianapolis, is president. The mine has a capacity of 1,050 tons.

Vivian mines Nos. 1 and 2 have a capacity of 800 tons. They are owned by the Vivian Coal and Mining company. The fourth and fifth vein coal is mined. T. J. O'Dora, of Chicago, Ill., is president.

The Green Valley mine of the Green Valley company taps the fourth vein and has a capacity of 1,100 tons of coal. W. J. Freeman, of Terre Haute, is manager.

Aside from their West Terre Haute interests Richards & Sons own the Kettle Creek mine of the Kettle Creek Mining company, which opens to the sixth vein coal, with a capacity of 650 tons.

J. H. Persons, of Jasonville, Ind., owns the Fry mine, a fourth vein property, near Jasonville. The mine's capacity is 300 tons.

The Pierson or Big Vein mine, near Coalmont, is owned by the New Central Coal company. It is a fifth vein property and has a capacity of 950 tons. W. L. Williamson, of Terre Haute, is agent.

SULLIVAN COUNTY MINES.

Ninety-five percent of the coal mined in Sullivan county is handled by the C. & E. I. railroad.

Mines tapped by the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, connecting with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois at Terre Haute, are:

Shelburn No. 1, Shelburn	45 men
Reliance, Shelburn	112 men
Steel Tippie, Shelburn	200 men
Kettle Creek, Shelburn	60 men
Union, Sullivan	191 men
Carlisle, Carlisle	89 men
Oaktown, Oaktown	7 men
Princeton Coal and Mining company, Princeton	198 men
Fort Branch, Fort Branch	47 men
Total	949 men

Five mines are located at Evansville, whose output to a large extent is hauled to Chicago. They are owned by the Ingle Coal company, the Sunnyside Coal and Mining company and the Crescent Coal company, and are known as follows:

Ingle	62 men
Ingleside	86 men
Sunnyside	60 men
Diamond	62 men
Crescent	135 men
Total	409 men

Mines are located on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad north of Terre Haute as follows:

Atherton Splint mine, owned by W. S. Bogle, capacity 800 tons; men employed, 125.

Lyford—Lyford mine, O'Gora Coal company, 800 tons; 158 men.

Clinton—Oak Hill Coal company, Buckeye mine, 2,200 tons capacity (1,400 tons average run), 275 men; Klondike, 1,000 tons, 150 men; Crown Hill Coal company, mine No. 1, 1,200 tons capacity, 250 men; No. 2, 1,400 tons, 275 men; No. 3, 1,000 tons, 200 men; No. 4, new mine; Dering Coal company, mine No. 6, 1,400 tons, 328 men; No. 8, 1,000 tons, 200 men. Total number of miners employed is 1,748.

The Miami Coal company is opening a new mine in this field, and the Jackson Hill and Oak Hill companies are planning to open two more. One mine employing ten men is operated at Cayuga by the clay plant at that place as a source of fuel for the plant.

The Jasonville field, on the Southern Indiana, consists of nine mines, as follows: Vivian, 148 men employed; North West, 168 men; Lattas Creek, 202 men; Peafry, 109 men; Grey Valley, 209 men. Two mines located at Jackson Hill, Nos. 2 and 4, employ 218 and 210 miners, respectively. Total number of miners employed is 1,373.

Mines are located on the E. & I. railroad as follows: Winterbottom, Winterbottom Coal company's mine, 198 tons, 48 men; Blackburn, two mines, owned by Lyttles Coal company, 191 men; Lyttles, Lyttles Coal company's mine, 170 men; Elberfield, Elberfield company's mine, 22 men; Oakland City, Massey mine, 80 men. Total number of men employed is 518.

Tapped by the I. & V. division of the Vandalia Railroad company, a large portion of the coal mined in the Bicknell field finds its way through Terre Haute. The mines there are: Martin, owned by Howell Coal company, 1,000 tons capacity, 200 men; New Freeman, 1,300 tons, 220 men, and old Freeman, wagon mine, 200 tons, 14 men, both owned by the Freeman Coal company; Knox mine, Knox Coal company, 1,000 tons, 127 men. The Lynn mine of the Lynn Coal company, at Lynn, employs 79 men, with a mining capacity of 700 tons. There are two wagon mines at Washington, with 100 tons capacity, employing 36 men. Total number of men employed is 840.

The Indianapolis Southern, crossing the E. & T. H. at Sullivan, taps the Shirley Hill and Dugger mines. Those mines may be listed as follows:

Shirley Hill No. 1, Shirley Hill	185 men
Shirley Hill No. 2, Shirley Hill	100 men
Clover Leaf, Shirley Hill	160 men
Little Giant, Shirley Hill	300 men
Superior, Dugger	345 men
Keeley, Dugger	22 men
Sunflower, Dugger	148 men
Total	1,160 men

MINES IN S. I. FIELD.

Linton—
- Sponsler.
- Dickason.
- Black Creek.
- Hoosier No. 1
- Hoosier No. 2.
- Templeton.

Sullivan—
- Citizens.

Jasonville—
- Fry.
- Northwest.
- Green Valley.
- Island Valley.
- Vivian Mines.

Latta—
- Letsinger.
- Lattas Creek

Gilmour—
- Antioch.
- Gilmour.
- Keystone.
- Semi Block.

Midland—
- Tower Hill.

Coalmont—
- Freeman.
- Krouse.

Hymera—
- Harder & Hafer No. 33.

Glendora—
- Glendora.

Shelburn—
- Mammoth Vein.
- Kettle Creek.
- St. Clair.

BRAZIL BLOCK FIELD.

The Brazil block coal field is touched by the C. & I. E. branch of the C. & E. I., known as the "coal road." A large proportion of the block coal mines goes into Chicago over this line, of which the greater portion is consumed locally. Switches from this line tap about fifteen mines between Brazil, in Clay county, and Mecca, in Parke county. Three block coal mines, the Kokomo, McIntosh and the Semi-Block, are located at Billtown, near Seelyville.

BANNER MINE.

Mine No. 33, at Hymera, boasts the banner local union in the state. There are 376 members, and probably more coal is hoisted from this than any other single mine in the state. An average approximating 2,000 tons has been taken from the earth there every day during the present coal season. The New Freeman and the Knox mines of the same field are declared to be exceptional producing properties.

MICHIGAN DIVISION SHAFTS.

Rosedale, Jessups, Catlin and Nyesville are the towns boasting mining

Continued on Page 31.

Map of Coal Region With Terre Haute as Center